## WILD TIMES IN BULGARIA

General Kaulbars Causes a Mob in the Streets of Sofia.

HE INTERRUPTS A MEETING

An Attempt at an Address Squelched By the Populace and His Sympathizers Beaten - A Foolbardy Plan.

Kanibars' Rash Action. Soria, Oct. 4 .- | New York Herald Cable. Special to the BEE. |- Early this morning. before the little church of Solia, a large gathering of people took place, and it was addressed by Deputy Elia Wultcheff. The speaker stated that he had been present at an Interview with General Kaulbars, and that he had communicated to the czar's envoy the desire of Bulgarian patriots for the freedom and independence of their country. Wultcheff was quietly listened to by the people present, who numbered about 2,000, when all at once, and quite unexpectedly, General Kaulbars himself came driving up in a carriage. The general tried to force his way to the tribune upon which Wultcheff was standing. The attempt was received with expressions of displeasure, but General Kaulbars made his way in a thrice through the throng and succeeded in reaching the rostrum. Wultchelf then sought to maintain his right to the attention of the audience, but as he did so a man in the crowd shouted, "Down with Bulgaria," "Long live the Emperor of

A WILD SCENE. Thereupon a frightful scene of disorder took place. Uttering wild cries the people rushed upon the intruder, and not only beat him severely, but attacked those who endeavored to save him from violence. The gendarmes then pushed their way into the crowd and succeeded in rescuing the victims of the popular fury. They were found to be severely wounded as far as appearances went, and were removed to a hospital amid the imprecations of the crowd.

KAULBARS SPEAKS. General Kaulbars had in the meantime succeeded in gaining possession of the tribune, and when the disorder was over he began to address the gathering. He first observed that a few conservatives and many nihllists had hindered him by force from expressing his opinion. It was therefore his intention to go to the real people in Bulgaria in the province. The people were hostile from the first, and when the general spoke of the beneats Russia had conferred upon Bulgaria and of the good intentions of the emperor, he was loudly interrupted and cries were Leard of "not true," "long live the constitution," and "the inde pendence of Bulgaria forever," General Kaulbars sought to calm the rising storm, and himself grew violent in his manner, but again the noise and disorder broke out and again Kaulbars, deadly pale and trembling, strove to ride the tempest which he had pro-

THE SPEAKER SQUELCHED. He appealed, entreated, even threatened with his fist, but was overcome by the incessant noise of the crowd. The gendarmes had gathered around the rostrum to protect the speaker, but General Kaulbars finally left the tribune amid cries of "He didn't dare to remain." The general drove directly to the house of a German representative, Von Thielmann. The crowd then went to the residence of Premier Radoslavoff, where a great demonstration took place, and there were repeated cries of "Bulgaria forever. and "Long live Bulgarian independence,"

QUIETUDE RESTORED. Radeslavoff then addressed a few words to the crowd with a view of restoring calm and the assembly at last quieted down. But what will be said of a diplomatic agent who does not shrink from entering a foreign country and in exciting times from going to popular gatherings and there, having forcibly obtained possession of the tribune, capriciously stirring up the passions of the people? General Kaulbars, who obviously looked to an easy oratorical triumph, must have suflered a fearful humiliation. His effort was a frightful farce, and to this the Russian party has itself contributed.

HE'LL TRY IT AGAIN. LATER-General Kaulbars has stated that he takes no tragical view of the wild seene that was enacted to-day. He is even defermined to try his oratorical fortunes still further in gatherings of the people until at any rate he shall have succeeded in convincng Bulgaria of the good will of the czar and In bending her to compliance with Russia's wishes. With these aims in view he intends in a few days to start on a round tour tarough Bulgaria, and everywhere to address the people. The idea that he ought to leave Solia on account of to-day's events is far from his mired. His scheme of travel does more honor to the general's courage than to his political penetration. If he carries his intentions into effect the government will hardly be able to prevent the occurrence of grave disturbances or even remove danger to the life of General Kaulbars himself.

Surprise at Kaulbars' Action VIENNA, Oct. 4,-|New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.|-The action of General Kaulbars at Sona who, in his adcress to an assemblage yesterday so foolishly challenged Bulgaria, has caused great aston-Ishment in diplomatic circles here. The pre-vailing opinion is that such untoward conduct on the part of a diplomatic agent would be incomprehensible until Kaulbars had received official orders to induce a state of complication in order that Russia might have a pretext for the military occupation of Bulgaria, Government officials are very relicent in the matter. They are

apparently inclined to regard the reports as

exaggerated. Kaulbars to day entered upon his journey to Plevin, by way of Orchanic. A conference took place yesterday between Nachevich and the Russian agent, Nikenidoff, at which the self-jeopardizing action of Kaulbars in attending public gatherings was commented upon and discussed. Considering the inabil ity of the Bulgarian government to prevent Kaulbars' journey, the only expedient left to them was to let General Kaulbars continue it at his own risk. Opinions regarding the probabilities as to the results of Kaulbars' ourney are varied. Their general tenor, however, seems to be that Kaulbars will have to be very cautions of his life, which may be endangered in certain towns through which

he will have to pass. Outrages By Moonlighters, DUNIAN, Oct. 4. - A number of moonlight ers make an attack upon the house of a farmer named Jones, in the Castle Island dis trict, last night. They fired several shots at the house, shattering one of the doors. Two daughters of the farmer who were standing behind the door were badly wounded.

Frenchmen Killed in China PARIS, Oct. 4.-The escort of the French Tonquin frontier commission was attacked by juratis near Lookal, on the fiel River. officers and eleven men was deficed

THANKS TO GLADSTONE

By Irish Women-A Splendid Reply by the Grand Old Man.

HAWARDEN, Oct. 4.-Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the lord mayor of Dublin, and a deputation of Irish ladies appointed to present the ex-premier with a mammoth petition in favor of home rule, were received by Gladstone to-day. The petition bears the dgnatures of 500,000 Irish women. Great rowds have flocked hither all day in view of the event. Mrs. Sullivan read the address of the Irish women. The mayor of Cork, mayor of Limerick, mayor of Waterford, and mayor of Clonnel then each presented Gradstone with the freedom of their cities and thanked him for his chivalrous and splendid's efforts to restore Ireland's parliament, expressing the hope that he would soon visit Ireland to receive from the Irish people, at their homes, the thanks they all feit towards him. When Gladstone reptied, his voice was somewhat husky. He said he believed that the deputations and nationalist members of the house of commons truly rer-

members of the house of commons truly rerresented the Irish as a people. "At my age,
however," Gladstone said, in reference to
the request that he visit Ireland, "the question of visiting Ireland is beset with uncertainties. Whatever may be my condition,
whether of bodily presence or absence from
among them, the Irish people will always
largely share my interest and my affection."
Gladstone added that he must deny the statement that he had renounced his former attitude by supporting the proposal to restore
the Irish parliament. He said also he was
thankful for the share he took in passing
such Irish measures as had been made laws
during his public career. He continued:
"The whole character of the Irish controversy had altered. We do not now contemplate the dreadful alternatives our fathers
laced a century ago, nor the alternative
Wellington faced when he said he proposed
Catholic emancipation as an alternative to
civil war. It was necessary that the late government's Irish proposals should have been
put fofward in accord with the desires of the
Irish nation, and also to make it
clear that the proposals sto d within the limits of imperial honor, safety and welfare.
These aims were completely attained and
they have been sustained by singular mildness and temperance of expression, which
have so far characterized the conduct of Irish-These aims were completely attained and they have been sustained by singular mild-ness and temperance of expression, which have so far characterized the conduct of Irishmen at every stage of the agitation until now. (Cheers.) The cause represented by these deputations is the cause of order, peace and deputations is the cause of order, peace and legality. It is the hope of conducing to the settlement of this great question in political affairs. I am quite prepared to withdraw from public life, if I could believe that it were better for Ireland, but I am unwilling to arrive at this conclusion. England's intercrest is as much involved as Ireland's. On the lowest grounds of civil and military econ-omy it is England's interest to change in some way the present civil government in Ireland, which costs the British taxpayer yearly sixteen shillings per head of the population, while the civil gov-ernment in England and Scotland costs yearhead of the population, while the civil government in England and Scotland costs yearly but eight shillings per head of the population. On far higher grounds England ought
to concede Ireland's request. England's
character is concerned. There is a stain upon
England in respect of her relations toward
Ireland. I deny that the term separation,
which our opponents unscrippilod in this
case. The promoters of the late government's proposals, is correctly applied in this
case. The promoters of the bill never
thought of separation. We courted careful
comparison of Grattan's parliament with the
parliament bill proposed. The sphere
within which Ireland desires free
action, which is especially the sphere
of local government, would have been attained under our bill better far than it was
possessed under the Grattan parliament.
The present government encourages Irish
land occupiers to believe that judicial rents
will be reduced. This is embodied in the appointment of the present land commission,
also in the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at
the commencement of the parliamentary
session in what he said concerning judicial
rents. I do not accept his statement to any great extent regarding the legislation, which he said his government proposes for the next session. I reserve judgment also he said his government proposes for the next session. I reserve judgment also on the wonderful encyclopedia delivered on Saturday by Lord Randolph Churchill, whose performances are less known than his promises. I am unable to gather from either of these statements a delaration of fresh concessions. I do not wish to close the possibility for a future modus vivendi, but I am unable to gather that anything remains to be done in that direction. It would still be wise to reconsider the pecuniary terms of the late government's bill proposed. Full justice to Ireland requires a full investigation of her financial history before we reach a conclusion as to

there will be no intervening period of gloom. AN IRISH FARCE. Investigation of the Belfast Riots

history before we reach a conclusion as to what should be accorded here. I hope Ire-land's triumph will come with promptitude, with cheerfulness and with joy, and I hope

Begins With a Fight. Belfast, Oct. 4 .- The commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances causing and attending the recent riots, met to-day. All the barristers engaged to attend the investigation except two insisted on an adjournment for a few minutes, tifteen at least, in order to decide upon what course to adopt. Justice Day refused to grant any adjournment, saying it would be a waste of The justice then, despite the protest time. of the barristers, proceeded to examine witnesses, whereupon the barristers present rose and left the court room in procession, taking their bags, briefs and books with them. Several solicitors, priests and orangemen interested in the investigation followed the barristers, Barrister O'Shaughnessy said he was indiginant at Justice Day's conduct and added: "The Irish bar is not used to such treatment." The members of the bar subsequently returned to the court room and presented a protest against the action of the commission as opposed to the interests of their clients and the public. It transpres that Messrs, French and Adams, the Irish members of the commission, supported the request for adjournment, while Messrs, Bulver and McHardy supported the chairman. It is runtored in legal circles that Adams will retire from the commission. Those acquainted with the true state of atfairs are of the opinion that the whole thing will end in a farce. It is thought constables will be the ested in the investigation followed the bara farce. It is thought constables will be the

The Pope Asks Clemency. ROME, Oct. 4.-The pope, through the papar nuncio at Madrid, has asked the queen of Spain to pardon General Villacampa, who led the recent revolt, and the officers who were associated with him in the uprising, from the sentences of death which hade been passed on all of them.

Buried in England. LONDON, Oct. 4 .- The funeral of Joshua Nunn, formerly United States consulgeneral at London, took place to-day at Tolleshunt, Essex. There was a large number of Americans present, including Rev. Mr. Emery, of

A Tough Characterization. LONDON, Oct. 4.-In a letter Chamberlain denounces the Parnell bill as a "dishonest piece of party tactics, intended to divide the liberal unionists and provoke agitation in reland."

They Want No Conference. VIDANA, Get. 4.—Russia and Germany have unfavorably received Austria's suggestion for a conference to settle the Bulgarian

A Hard Breach of Promise. NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- Christopher Meyer. nillionaire ten times over, and president of the Meyer rubber company, has been sued for breach of promise by Miss Annette Schenek, Miss Schenek is a descendant of an old Kuickerbocker family and is about thirty years old. Meyer is skyly-eight. The planning places damages at \$160,000.

Ejectment Notices Issued. Duntan, Oct. 4 .- Mayor Maxwell, of Finchrome, county Down, has issued 120 electment notices.

BRAWN AND MUSCLE MEET

The Great Convention of the Knights of Labor in Session at Richmond.

POWDERLY'S OPENING ADDRESS

The Struggle of the Order Not Against Capital but Monopoly-Anarchistic Deeds of Violence Denounced.

The Knights of Labor. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4,-When the con vention of the Knights of Labor opened this

morning Governor Lee made the address of

welcome in which he cited that it had

been claimed there was an irrepressible con

thet between capital and labor. He said all good men would support the present movement if it was fought against incorporated rascality and combatted great money corporations that sought to control legislation by bribery and corruption. He declared that all capital was not employed for such vicious uses and that any differences between workmen and employe would be settled, as the great constitution had been drafted, by conciliation and fair compromise. Mr. Powderly, general master workman, then addressed the assembly, reviewing the work of the year, and declared that it was the most eventful and trying one in the existence of the order, "If we are guided by the experience of the past," said the speaker, "and act accordingly, we can place the order upon a footing so safe and sure that no assault from the enemy can injure it. If we are not guided by that experience, if we fall to read aright the signs of the time, we tall to read aright the signs of the time, we will fail to properly represent those who sent us here." He cited that in one year more than four thousand assembles had been organized. He said quite a few had entered the order and at once plunged into rash strikes, contrary to the policy of the order. He spoke of the southwestern railway strike at great length. He said he did not approve of that strike, but it was only when the threat was made to stop every wheel in the United States that he raised his voice in denial. He did that in defence of the order and the coundid that in defence of the order and the country. That southwestern strikers had suffered great wrongs was true, and it was his firm belief that the railway companies with a full knowledge of what these grievances were, precipitated the fight themselves at a time to make it appear to the world that the strike was for an insignificant cause. The eight-hour strike was not successful because neither workmen nor employers were ready for it. The reduction of nours of labor was nocessity, and sooner or later must be had, but the Knights must not forget that in many places the ten-hour plan has not yet been adopted. The speaker said the proposed reduction of working hours caused millions of dollars worth of work to be lett undone because of the uncertainty in regard to taking contracts. Never was it more clearly de-monstrated that an injury to one was the concern of all than in the movement he mentioned. The move was in the right direction, but the time and circumstances were not suitable. A plan should be adopted, such as suggested at the Cleycland meeting, which by the co-operation of workingmen's organizations and manufacturers' associations could be put into practice without a strike of unsettling business. He declared before the short hour system would be any beneat, the relation which workmen bore to labor awing machinery must underso a radical the relation which working the saving machinery must undergo a radical change. Machinery must become the slave of man instead of keeping man subordinate to the machine. A plan of co-operation, working was control machine. to the machine. A plan of co-operation, through which workinen may control machinery must supersede the present system. Referring to child labor, he said it should be the duty of every assembly to see that all children should attend school. Opposition to child labor was to insure that he should acquire education to equip him for duties which would all these himses are seen as a second as the second control of the s

of lack of nerve for so large a movement still a million men and women of nerve and common sense had sustained him in carryin the banner of the order. He said they would act according to his wish if they selected another to hil his place, and he asked them to yote without sentiment for the best man in their judgment to guide the order. their judgment to guide the order.

Mr. Powderly, in response to the remarks of Govornor Lee, expressed his gratification at the welcome which had been given the knights by the people of Virginia, and more especially the people of Richmond. Powderly, continuing, said: "Men who owe allegiance to the Knights of Labor are engaged in a conflict but it is in a way of truth against in a conflict, but it is in a war of truth agains in a conflict, but it is in a war of truth against error. It is not, as many honestly believe and many more dishonestly assert, a war of labor against capital; but it is a war in which the manhood of American labor us dishting for recognition. In this war it must be determined which shall rule—monopoly or the American people, gold or manhood. Our battles are not fought for the purpose of determining whether the individual shall rule a state or an empire, but individual shall rule a state or an empire, but to decide whether the people who are entitled to life, liberty and happiness shall live in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties as become citizens of the republic. The monopolist of to-day is more dangerous than the slave owner of the past. Monopoly takes land from the people in million aere plots. It sends its agents abroad and brings hordes of uneducated desperate men to this country. It imports ignorance and scatter it broadcast throughout the land. It and i alone is responsible for every manifestation of anarchy that our country has witnessed. All men may not be willing to admit that this statement is true, but when monopoly dies, no more anis true, but when monopoly dies, no more an-archists will be born unto this country, for anarchy is the legitimate child of monopoly. While I continually denounced deeds of vio-lence committed in the name of labor during the present year, I am proud to say that the Knights of Labor, as an organization, is not in any way responsible for such conduct." in any way responsible for such conduct."

The race issue, raised when the colored delegate, Ferrell, was refused admittance to a hotel, and his white brother delegates of District 49 New York, refused to go there

could fall upon him as a man and a citizen

He asked that a special committee on education be appointed to prepare and recommend a plan for the better education of American youth. He closed by treating of the relations between the knights and trades unions, and recommended co-operation. He declared that he had been unable to reply to a tenth

that he had been unable to reply to a tent of the letters addressed to him. He sale he had refrained from replying to criticism, and while he had been accused

without him, has appeared in another shape. The knights of Richmond arran-ed for a parade, tonrnament and ball next Monday in honor of ranced for a parade, tournament and ball next Monday in honor of the visiting knights, and committee of arrangements was appointed. When the Ferrel question arose it became a problem how the ball could be given without bringing it up in a new and more vexatious shape. It is contrary to local customs and predjudices to have whites and blacks at a ball together. If at the knight of Labor ball both be admitted to the same hall many white knights here would refuse to attend: if in separate balls the visiting knights, especially after Powderly's redeclaration of the principles of equality of the races to-day, might refuse invitations.

Another complication sprang from the fact that William H. Mullin, masterworkman of the Richmond district, is a candidate for congress, and his influence is strong with the committee. If it is decided to admit whites and negroes to the same ball, many

the committee. If it is decided to admit whites and negroes to the same ball, many of his white supporters would abaudon him. The committee on arrangements held a meeting this evening, and at an early hour this morning had not decided what to do. Pending a settlement of the question efforts are being made to keep secret from the visiting knights the fact of its existence. It is thought possible that it may result in leaving the ball out of the programme of the day's entertainments.

Mrs. Lee and Miss Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, occupied a box at the Richmond theater to-night. In the opposite box sat Mr. Powderly and Messrs, Hayes and Balley, of the executive committee.

of the executive committee. Fifty Cents on the Dollar. St. Louis. Oct. 4.—The receiver of the Provident Savings bank announced to the court to-day that enough of the bank's assets

had been realized upon to warrant the de-

claration of a dividend of fifty per cent. The court authorized such dividend to be declared, and it is now being paid to de-

THE CATTLE PLAGUE. Unimportant Meeting of the Live

Stock Commission at Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 4 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. - What was expected to be an important meeting of the Lilinois live stock commission resulted like most of the previous meetings, in doing little that was new, Comdissioners McChesney and Preason, with the secretary of the board, first held a short nsultation, to which Governor Oglesby was admitted, and from which reporters were excluded. It was decided at the preliminary meeting that if the government experts were to accomplish much in ferreting out the pleuro-pneumonia cattle, that they would have to be commissioned by the state. The government officers, Drs. Herr and Rose of New York, Trumbower of Washington, and Rowland and Hawke of New Jersey, were then called before the commissioners, who still kept the doors sealed to the press and the public. The state board then issued comthe public. The state board then issued com-missions to the government experts, making them assistant states eterinarians, with full power to enter suspected premises and kill cattle. Two of these newly deputized assist-ants will go to Blackberry, Ills, this after-noon to examine a herd of cattle there sup-posed to be affected similarly to those now drum in the distillery shoils. dying in the distillery sheds,

Something Must Be Done. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- Some anxiety is elt at the department of agriculture over the failure of the state and local authorities to fully co-operate with the department in its efforts to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia. The fund at the disposal of the department for the suppression of contagious diseases among cattle was limited to \$100,000, and the heavy expenses of the last few weeks have made serious inreads on the appropriation. The quarantine at Chicago is maintained at a daily cost of \$150. Commissioner Colman. speaking of the operations of the department at Chicago, said that there seems to have been a total failure on the part of the state authorities to destroy the infected animals. Unless some action in that line is taken, a very large sum of money will have been ex-pended simply in quarantining cattle, and the animals will still be on hand. It would be better for all parties to have the infected be better for all parties to have the infected animals destroyed, which could only be done by the state authorities. Maryland and other states are compla may because of the with-drawal of the department's expert veterinari-ans for service at Chicago, and anless some action is taken by the local authorities in that city to relieve the situation the tunds at the disposal or the department will be exhausted in a few months and the country generally left without protection against infectious diseases of cattle.

Cattle Quarantine in Missouri. St. Louis, Oct. 4.-The late board of health ield a meeting at Jefferson Saturday evenng and established a quarantine for ninety lays against eattle from the infected counties in tilinois and Indiana, all of the state of Ohio and the province of Quebec and this morning Governor Marmaduke issued a prolamation carrying the same into effect.

Texas Fever in Virginia. HARRISHURG, Va., Oct. 4.-J. P. Swank, large cattle dealer of this county, a short time ago purchased about thirty-five head of cattle in Baltimore and brought them here to graze. Some ten or twelve died with what is called Texas fever,

LIVE STOCK IN DANGER. Failure of Montana Grasses Calls For

Some Relief. Washington, Oct. 4.—Governor S. T. Hauser, of Montana, un the course of his report to the secretary of the interior, after sayng that agriculture is a failure on accounscarcity of water, says: But the serious of all the losses, the full extent of which it is impossible as yet to estimate, is that of our natural grasses, our sole depend ance for vast herds of cattle, horses, sheep and other stock, both winter and sum-mer. Our rances are almost bare or so nearly so that stock is in poor condition for winter, and should it prove long and se vere, great loss must inevitably follow. It anticipation of such an event some of ou anticipation of such an event some of our large stock owners are driving their herds north to the British posessions. It is a matter of such urgent and exceptional importance that I would urge upon your department to secure by friendly interposition the privilege, on such terms as may seem just, for some portion of our stockmen who can best avail themselves thereof to pasture their herds during the coming winter on the extensive Indian reservations north of the Missour river and those south of the Yellawstone river. I cannot too zealously urge upon your immediate attention this suggestion to avoid or lessen the danger of loss that threatens so Important an interest as that of our stock, whose numbers and value have been steadily increasing until it represented a vast aggregate of wealth—probably \$59,000,000. On the basis of an estimate made last year, counting the large natural increase of last spring, and the large importation before the drouth began our cattle must now number 15,000,000 head, horses 130,000 head, and sheep 2,000,000 head. The governor estimates the permanent population of the territory a 210,000, an increase of about 10,000 during the year.

The Anarchist Argument CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The criminal court room was crowded to-day when the argument on the motion for a new trial for the seven condemned anarchists was renewed. tain Black read copious extracts from quer ies propounded to the jurors and the rulings of the court. He argued that the defense was compelled to accept as jurors men who had read of the haymarket tragedy and con-tended that the defense had a double labor to tended that the defense had a double labor to perform in disabating the minds of the men who had already been acquired of opinions as to the supposed guilt of the accused. The speaker quoted numerous decisions in support of the view that the accused should be accorded a new trial owing to the the alleged irregularity observed in obtaining the jury. The remainder of Captain Black's argument was devoted to the claim that the court eried in refusing to grant separate trials as prayed for on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Solomon, associate counsel for the anarchprayed for on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Solomon, associate counsel for the anarchists then commenced sneaking. He urged that the evidence had falled to support the indictment; that the state had attempted to prove three different kinds of consultacy; that these conspiracies were inconsistent with each other, and that the evidence peoduced, if it proved anything, proved only that conspiracy existed to incite tunuit. Mr. Solomon will resume his argument tomorrow morning. morrow morning.

Store Order System Upheld. PITTSBURG. Pa., Oct. 4.—In the state supreme court, which met here to-day, Justice Gordon decided that the store order system, under the act of June 29, 1881, was unconstitutional and void, inasmuch as by it "persons are prevented from making their own contracts." In his opinion Judge Gordon says The act is an infringement alike on the rights of employer and employe, and it is an rights of employer and employe, and it is an insulting attempt to put the laborer under legislative tutelage, which is not only degrading to his manhood, but subservient to his rights as a citizen of the United States."

The decision caused a great deal of comment in labor circles to-day. John Costello, president of the Pittsburg Miners' association, said: "The decision will be startling news to the miners. They must necessarily begin a warfare against the pernicious system."

A Female Fool.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-There are rumors that August Spies will soon be married to a young lady of intellectual appearance who was a constant spectator during the trial, and who sat near him through all those weary days. The young lady wears spectacles. Since the verdict her interest in the doomed editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung has increased. She has almost daily visited him in the jail, and it is said there is a strong mutual affection be-tween them.

STILL TALKING OF

The Feeling Against the Indian Fighter Growing Stronger.

JERE MURPHY'S MILD SATIRE

He Talks on Cleveland and the Hennepin Canal -Sherman's Speeches Causing Uneasiness Among the Democrate.

Concerning Geronimo's Capture.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- [Special Telegran to the BEE. |-The feeling against General Miles is growing. His want of frankness in avowing at the outset that he granted liberal terms to the captives is severely criticised. It is now understood that the instructions given to General Crook not to accept the surrender of the Apaches unless they came in without conditions were transmitted to General Miles for his information and guidance. These instructions were inspired by the desire of the president to undertake a new policy of dealing with the renegade Indian mauraders, which policy contemplated their trial by civil courts and their prompt punishment for the crimes they had committed. Requisition, it is understood, has already been made by the governor of Arizona upon the governor of Texas for the surrender of Geronimo for trial, but under the terms of surrender the president cannot permit the chief to be surrendered to either governor. There is a conflict of opinions and state ments in respect to the condition of the Apaches when they came in. has been said that they were duced to the lowest point of tigue and privation, and that their surrender was the result. This, in the absence of official information, is not everywhere credited. Officers who know the Apaches will assert that the kind of life they have been leading latterly is their normal state, that women accompanied them everywhere, and that children were born and thrived while the troops were in hot pursuit; in short, that the savages were as well prepared when they surrendered for continuing their raids as they were a year ago. At the war department it is stated officially that nothing has been determined on in regard to the surrender of Geronimo, and that the department is still looking for information upon which to base any action. General Miles has defenders among the authorities as well as critics, and it is urged in justification of his course that it is better to have possess sion of the Indians, even if the opportunity of making an example of them to deter others from following in their footsteps be lost, than to permit them to go on indefinitely in their course of murder and destruction. The surrender and cessation of hostilities is said to be a sad blow to a certain class of whites upon both sides of the line—men who made merchandise out of the misfortunes of setproperties for a fraction of their value in consequence of the terror inspired by the savages, and who would have supplied the latter with means to carry on their murder-

ous work indefinitely.

"A TRINITY THAT WILL WIN."

This morning's Post had an interview with Jerry Murphy, now in the city, and representative of the Davenport district, which has created some langiter. Portions of it would be a fine satire to those who know well the subjects he treats and do not know him, but those acquainted with Jerry know there is nothing of either satire or irony in his con-position and hence it becomes ludicrous. Jerry says: "Cleveland will be renominated and reclected. His administration embodies the three elements of success in a republican ous work indefinitely. three elements of success in a republican

form of government—honesty, econ-omy and firmness. That is a trinity that will win. The republican candidates will be either Logan or Allison. The soldier will no donbt have the preference, but if a civilian receives the nomination it will be Senator Allison. "I am going to get my Hennevin caual bill passed at the coming session of congress and then I'll retire, feeling that I have done as much for America as Columbus ever did as much for America as Commons ever that The commission appointed by congress to in-vestigate and report on the desirability of constructing the canal, sat at Rock Island last week and I had the pleasure of explain-ing the merits of the project. I nope the commission will report before congress concommission will report before congress con-nences, because my bill stands first on the list of uninished business, and in that case I can get immediate action upon it. If action is not taken at the next session of congress it will be too late. The 120 miles of canal ex-tending from Chicago to Hennepin which have been presented to the United States by the state of Illinois, and which cost the state of Illinois \$10,000,000, were presented on cordition that within five years the United State should agree to construct seventy miles of canal, to extend from Hennepin to the Mis-sissippi river at Rock Island. The five years will expire next fall, and if congress does not pass my bill at the coming session the gift

will revert to the state of Illinois before an other congress can meet."

COMING TO BUCK VAN WYCK. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, was afraid to stay at home and help his democratic con-gressmen to fight for renomination and elec-tion, and therefore rushed off to California, giving it out that he had gone for his health. It now turns out that he went to California to ald the democratic managers in that state to carry California, and especially the legis-lature, and thus elect a successor to the newly elected senator. Williams, who is to all the late Senator Miller's unexpired term. ill the late Senator Miller's unexpired term. Gorman is noted as a political trickster and he has all the tricks of the trade down to a fine point. He has gone to San Francisco to consult and then try and aid the democrats. On his way home he intends, or it is his present programme to stop in Nebraska and help the democrats fight Senator Van Wyck. He hopes to be able to teach the democratic managers of Nebraska some dodges he has played so successfully in Maryland and aiso in the last presidential campaign, when he was chairman or the national executive committee. Indiana will also be visited and Gorman will not return to Maryland before November. He is losing favor at the white house and hopes to thus be able to get into the good grace of Gleveland if he can say he helped to make the senate democratic say he helped to make the senate democratic

PREACTING BUT NOT PRACTICING.
White Public Printer Benedict is talking about the necessity of cutting down expenses White Public Printer Benedict is talking about the necessity of cutting down expenses and that he must discharge hundreds of men to do so, he does not say that he is at the same time appointing men to till some of these vacancies. This peculiar method of preaching one thing and practicing another has just come to light to-day. There was another discharge of employes at the government printing office to-night of fifty more men. Only this morning Benedict said that there would be no more discharged, but he must have forgotten these fifty. These were all in the folding department. Meanwhile Mr. Benedict appoints cierks to fill the places. The announcement of the appointment of William Briggs to a \$1.800 cierkship rather takes the edge off the first statement that the reductions were to cut down expenses, and Briggs is only one of the many appointed within the last few days.

DANIEL OUT AND DANIEL IN.

A story is published here this afternoon that Mr. Manning's resignation would be accepted after the November election, and Colonel Lamont would be promoted as his successor. There seems to be no doubt about Mr. Manning's permanent retirement from office early next month, and it is said that Cleveland did not care to undertake training a new man into the mysteries of his administration policy.

new man into the mysteries of his admin

a new man into the hysteries of his admin-istration policy.

Foliest CITY DECOMES GRETNA.

The postoffice at Forest City, Sarpy county.

Nebraska, has been moved two and a hair miles northeast, and its name changed to Gretna. Augustus P. McKenna has been

appointed postmaster.

SHERMAN'S HARD HITS.

No speech has been delivered during any of the impending campaigns which was so closely read at the White house and in the departments as that by Senator Sherman at Portsmouth, Ohio, on Sept. 28. It was pronounced a hard hit on account of the information of previous years.

the information it contained, and the courteous bearing of it all. The head of a department says "it is so strong, because it is so
gentlemantly." The financial views of Senator Sherman were eazerly read, especially
those relating to bond calls, and the efforts of
congress to force Secretary Manning to reduce the surplus in the treasury. It is conceded by all men here that the speech has
done more to clevate Senator Sherman than
anything he has said in years.

Treasury officials show figures to prove that better times for the entire country are at the very doors of the people; a condition of affairs not the result of any political move, but natural circumstances. The receipts affairs not the result of any political move, but natural circumstances. The recelpts from imports during the past six menths were never known to be near so large, while the internal revenues have loomed up wouderfully. For affect months up to August last, the revenues from the sources named were very low. The unexceptional crops, it is said, are the immediate source of the improvement of business. The stocks of manufactured goods were extremely low during the past year and it is thought manufacturing will be given a new impetus this month.

PONTAL APPAUS.

FOSTAL AFFAIRS.

E. L. Brownell was to-day appointed post-master at Spirit Lake, Dickinson county, Iowa, vice A. I. Heath, jr., removed.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

The Government Successful With a New Process. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-Last year the department of agriculture began to experiment in a small way at Ottawa, Kansas, with a

diffusion of the sugar making process as applied to sorghum cane. Instead of crushing the cane as in the sugar cane process, it was shaved off in minute silces and the sucrose, or sugar-yielding sap, extracted by streams of water. The results obtained were so en-contaging that the field of operations was removed to Fort Scott this year and with a largely increased plant. Experiments are now in progress on a scale of some magni-tude. To-day a telegram was received from Professor Wiley, chemist of the department, who is in charge of the works, aunouncing the complete success of the experiment. The telegram states that symp has been obtained from sorzhum cane of a light color, good flavor and crystalizing well. There was a complete extraction of sucrose in six of the cells of the battery. Commissioner Column is very much elated at the results of experinents, and regards them as of great value from an economical point of view. In the process now used in the south there is a loss of nearly 50 per cent, of saccharine matter contained in the cane, while the experiments at Fort Scott show an absolute extraction of

Appointments and Suspensions. Washington, Oct. 4 .- The president today appointed the following named postmasters: Conrad Durkes at Franklin Grove, Ills., vice T. W. Scott, suspended; Samuel L. Harvey, Centerville, Ia., vice E. C. Hayes, suspended; John Hornsley, Boone, Ia., vice N. W. Simmons, suspended; Geo. G. Rod-man, Washington, Ia., vice Wm. M. Bell,

suspended,

The president to-day directed the suspen-sion of Berthold Greenebaum, United States consul at Apia, Samoa, and will probably appoint his successor in a few days

What We Pay Uncle Sam. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-The treasury de partment has published a statement showing the population, net revenue and net expenditures of the government for the last fiscal year, with the per capita of revenues and expenditures. The population is given at 58,423,000, and the net revenue at \$355,439,727, being a per capita of \$5,76, or 6 cents greater than the fiscal year of 1885. The expenditures were \$242,483,138. a per cepita of \$5,15, or 24 cents less than that of the previous year.

The New Certificares. Washington, Oct. 4.—The general disthotion of the new one dollar silver certification cates began to-day and will be continued until the demand, which is very great, has been entirely supplied. The notes are now being printed at the rate of 30,000 a day. The new two dollar certificates will not be ready

Garland Resumes Work WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- Attorney General Garland, who returned to the city Saturday night, resumed his duties at the department of justice to-day. He had a long and pleasant in-terview with the president this morning and afterwards received a great many visitors at the department.

Calls on Cleveland. Washington, Oct. 4.-The president re sumed the afternoon reception to-day and

received about 200 callers. THEY GOT GALLAGUER. Joe Mackin's Old Pal Lodged Be

bind the Bars.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.-|Special Telegram the BEE. [-Mackin's old "pal," William J. Gallagher, of ballot box stuffing fame, is once more behind the bars. He was arrested this morning in front of the city hall, his arrest being in connection with the cashing of spurious special assessment tax re bate warrant, which has created such a stir in city hall circles. Gallagher's arrest was determined on yesterday, but he could not be found, and it was thought be had gone to Canada. A reporter called at his house on West Van Buren street this morning, but Gallagher was not in. Mrs. Gallagher, who bore evidences of having been weeping bitterly, said that she had just received a note from her husband saying that he was all right and would be at the city hall at 10 o'clock. He appeared there shortly after that hour and stood on the sidewalk with an air of uncertainty. He seemed not to know whether to go in or not. He helped out of his dilemma by Detectives Flynn and Murnane, who stepped up to him, tapped him on the beterives Flynn and Murnane, who stepped up to him, tapped him on the shoulder and told him he was wanted. They escorted Mr. Gallagher into headquarters, where a warrant charging him with forgery was rend to him. He was then taken down stairs and locked up in a cell. The police claim to have direct evidence of Gallagher's connection with the scheme to rob the city treasury, and it is believed that the forged indorsement of S. P. Miller and the bogus receipt from the county treasurer are both the work of his pen. T. W. Ellis, the man who got the warrant from the comptroller and afterward turned it over to Mike Wasserfian for a consideration, is at large, but detectives say they can lay hands on him whenever they want to and him that there are developments in the case which may be made before long and which Ellis' arrest would hinder. All the department heads from the mayor down were sure that the stealings had just begun and that the further carrying out of the schemes had been prevented by the timely discovery of the forgery. gery.

British Grain Trade Review. LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Trade is dull and despondent with no prospect of relief. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 60,431 quarters at 30s 3d, against 72 quarters at 30s 6c during the corresponding week last year. Flour is deprecsed, owing to large receipts of Flour is depressed, owing to large receipts of American, and is selling at the lowest rates known. British millers complain that basiness in American flour is crushing the native ladustry. Fine barleys are scarce. Thirdrate barleys are plentiful. Foreign wheats are duller. There were seven arrivals and three sales. Two cargors were withdrawn, and three remained—one from Oregon, one from Chill, and one from California. On to-day's market, wheat, flour and cern were unchanged. Mailing barley was lower. Russian cuts were dearer.

Small September Pires.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.-The September fite loss in the United States and Canada, according to the estimate of the New York Dail Commercial Bulletin, was \$6,500,000, a slight decrease from the average September less

LEAGUE IRISHMEN AT OUTS

A New Branch in Open Revolt Against the Order.

KICKING ON THE LAST APPEAL

Members Want to Know What Has . Become of the Money Before Subscribing Again-A

St. Louis Wall. An Irish Outbreak.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Something in the nature of an open revolt against the Irish National league and Parnell took place vesterday at a meeting of the Twentieth ward branch. It arese in the course of a discuss on as to whether the branch should respond to the circular issued by Parnell to President Fitzgerald of the Irish National league of America. Jeremiah B. Murphy, secretary of the branch, said that the time had come when some determined stand should be taken in relation to the thousands of evictions threatened by the landlords and actually taking place. "Now the league here has forwarded," continued the speaker, "enormous sums of money to Ireland to help light the battle of the people in that country, and what is the result? Not alone has home rule been refused, but there is no sign whatever that it will be grante I. And now again there is a call for money, money, money, Where, I ask, are the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have gone into the treasury of the league? I think this thing should be put an end to, and now is the time to begin. We see what peaceful agitation has led topauperism, extermination of our people and the general demoralization of those wno remain. The time has surely come when other means should be tried of freeing Ireland

plausel. Colonel G. P. O'Flynn sald be entirely agreed with this view. Every possible form of persuading England in an argumenta-tive sense," he said, "has been tried, and now we are face to face with a condition of

than by sending representatives to the En-

glish parliament to be laughed at." [Ap-

we are face to face with a condition of things in Ireland worse than has existed for the last hundred years."

The chairman said: "Not one penny more of my money shall go to the anti-eviction fund or to any form or parliamentary agitation. We want accounting for a million and more of dollars that have gone into the treasury of the league from this country before sending over any more money. It is not long since I was in Ireland, and I can safely say that in many western and southwestern. say that in many western and southwestern counties the unfortunate people who took the advice of the league and allowed themselves active of the league and allowed themselves to be evicted got no support at all from the league, while some of the gang and members of parliament from Ireland could drive about Dublin in state, living upon the money that we sent over. There was a resolution before the Chicago convention to boyeout English goods. Well, you saw the parliamentary delegates to that convention were dressed in the latest London fashion. It any more money is to be sent over let it be intrusted for distribution to parish priests and the protestant ministers in the different parishes, so that the unfortunate victims of landlordism may receive the aid which was intended for them. [Applause].

A WOLFF IN THE COLD.

A St. Louis Irishman on the "Unapproachable Parnell." NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- (Special Telegram to the Bre. |- Marcus A. Wolff, of St. Louis, the was delegated by the Knights of St. Patrick, of St. Louis, to present in person a purse of \$1,000 to Charles Stewart Parnell. to be used in furthering the cause of home rule in Ireland, and who was unable to secure an audience from the Irish leader, as told in the cable dispatches, arrived Sunday on the Etruria. Wolff is very much incensed about his treatment by Mr. Parnell, and says Americans, as a rule, find him inaccessible and find him indifferent to any expressions of sympathy on their part. Speaking of his failure to see Parnell, he says: "If I had been an embassador from the society in his own land he might have had some justification for not receiving me, but being a delegate of an American organization by whom he had been dined and wined and elected to an honorary membership, as well as my being the bearer of a purse to help on his cause, I certainly regard Mr. Parnell's treatment of me as very, very shabov. Common courtesy, it strikes me, in the case of such invertance required some recognition such importance, required some recognition, however small. That my letters reached him I have no reason to doubt, and that he should have neglected to answer them I can't explain, especially as they were marked either "personal," "personal or immediate" or "to be opened by Mr. Parneli in person." It was

not only discourteous but it was a piece of very poor business not to send a receipt. As it is, what have I to show to St. Louis knights that the money they subscribed and of which I was the res-ponsible bearer, was delivered and received? The cause of Ireland cannot be advanced under such leadership as that of the unap-proachable Parnell. Why, would you believe it, no one knows even where Parnell lives, nor at what place he cats. He is the most in-accessible man in London. You should hear Englishmen laugh at the way Americans idolize and praise him."

A Dead Defaulter, New Yors, Oct. 4.—On Friday last, Colonel W. H. Debeveise, late chief stamp clerk in the Boston postoffice, died suddenly. It was rumored that there was a defalcation in his department in the office, traccable to the time when he was chief cterk, and that he had committed suicide The coroner held an inquest over the remains to-day, and the verdiet was that he had died of cerebral apoplexy, presumably superinduced or hastened by auxiety. All of the officials in a position to anxiety. All of the officials in a position to know about the matter are very reticent. This much, however, has been gleaned. Three packages of stamps containing 50,000 stamps, each of which were turned over to the new postmaster, the 2-cent stamps have been discovered to be 1's instead, making a shortage of \$1,500; that there had been crase-ures and changes in the books; that Colonel Debevoise was railed on by the postofice inspectors to explain the matter; that he said that there had been two deficiencies in the accounts of the office, one for \$2,000 and one for \$1,558, which had been rectified, the money having been put up. There were various other rumors, but none of them could be traced to any reliable source. be traced to any reliable source.

A Spanking Case of Morals. ST. Louis, Oct. 4,-A special from Stoutiand says: For some time there has been an or anization in Miller county, known as the White Horse company, whose avowed purpose was the suppression of horse stealing. A few nights ago the company visited the house of Frank Rooden, a well to do farmer, who was harboring a woman of alleged loose morals, and taking Rooden and the woman to the woods, bound them across logs and administered a severe flogging to them. They warned Rooden and the woman that continuance of their relation would result in their being hung, and also warned a party of harvesters who recognized some of the Whita Horse company's men that any reference to the matter would result in death. the matter would result in death

McCarthy Lectures For Charleston. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The announcement that Justin McCarthy, M. P., was to speak to night for the benefit of the suffcrers of the Charleston earthquake, drew an andience of immence size to the Academy of Music.

A Slight Shock. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4 .- A slight shock of variliquake occurred here at 7:57 thus